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November 1st.

WM. S. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-nine members present.

PROF. LEIDY exhibited the tooth of a reptile which had been submitted to his examination from the Smithsonian Institution. The specimen, he observed, was especially interesting, as it apparently pertained to a mosasauroid, and was obtained from the miocene tertiary deposit of Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard.

The crown of the tooth is curved conical, and is without divisional planes. The inner surface is only feebly defined from the outer, by a single imperfectly developed ridge postero-internally.

The enamel is singularly roughened, due to short vermicular, somewhat ramifying and more or less interrupted ridges, giving it a fretted or lettered appearance. The transverse section of the crown is circular.

The fang of the tooth, broken below and on the inner side so as to expose the interior pulp cavity, is longer than the crown and very gibbous. It is curved in the direction of the crown and is ovoidal in shape. The texture of the fang appears as dense as ivory. No impress exists on the exterior of the fang, resulting from contact with a successional tooth, but a deep groove occupies its inner side at the terminal extremity.

The crown is broken at its apex, but when perfect has been about 16 lines long, measured on the outer side. The diameter at base is a little over half the length. The fang has been about two inches long; its diameter is 17 lines.

The tooth evidently indicates an animal heretofore unknown to us, and I therefore propose for it the name of *GRAPHIODON VINEARIUS*; the generic term having allusion to the lettered appearance of the enamel of the tooth.

PROF. LEIDY further remarked that he had recently received from Prof. Hayden's expedition a collection of fossils, mostly consisting of remains of turtles and crocodiles. He formerly had expressed surprise at the absence of remains of the latter among the great profusion of remains of mammals and turtles in the Mauvaises Terres deposits of White River and the sands of the valley of the Niobrara River. He now felt some wonder at seeing so many crocodilian remains, apparently of cotemporaneous age with some of the latter. The reptilian remains are generally in a very fragmentary condition, and have been picked up from the surface of the country. Several undescribed species of turtles were recognizable, but these would be characterized at a later period.

From among the crocodilian remains he had been able to obtain a large portion of those of a skull of *CROCODYLUS ELLIOTTI*, indicated a few evenings ago from a jaw fragment. The skull appears to have nearly the form of that of *C. vulgaris* and *C. biporcatus*. It is about a foot and a half in length. Teeth appear to have been absent at the extreme fore part of the jaw. Immediately behind their usual position the palate presents a deep pit at each side of the naso-palatine orifice. The jaw is deeply indented laterally, just back of the position of the fourth tooth, and a less indentation is situated back of the ninth tooth.

PROF. LEEDS called attention to a crystalline specimen of the variety of Apatite called Staffelite, which he had not previously noticed in that condition.

MR. WILLARD made some remarks on a deposit of clay, of which a specimen was presented this evening. The deposit, at White Hall, Bordentown, N. J., had been found to be too hard and tough for digging, and required blasting to be removed.

[Nov.